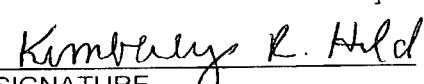


Form PTO-1390US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE (Rev. 5-93) TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NO H 3939 PCT/US U S APPLICATION NO (if known sec 17 CFR 1.5) 10 / 088059
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO PCT/EP00/08773	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE September 8, 2000	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED September 17, 1999
TITLE OF INVENTION USE OF 2-NITRO-P-PHENYLENE DIAMINE DERIVATIVES AS DIRECT COLORANTS		
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US Frank Naumann, David Rose, Bernd Meinigke, and Horst Hoeffkes		
Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (EO/DO/US) the following items and other information:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371. 2. <input type="checkbox"/> This a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371. 3. <input type="checkbox"/> This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39 (1). 4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date. 5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <input type="checkbox"/> is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). b. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> has been transmitted by the International Bureau c. <input type="checkbox"/> is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US) 6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)). 7. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <input type="checkbox"/> are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). b. <input type="checkbox"/> have been transmitted by the International Bureau c. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made, however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired d. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> have not been made and will not be made 8. <input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)) 9. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)). UNEXECUTED 10. <input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)). 		
Items 11. to 16. below concern other document(s) or information included:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98 12. <input type="checkbox"/> An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included. 13. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A FIRST preliminary amendment <input type="checkbox"/> A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment 14. <input type="checkbox"/> A substitute specification. 15. <input type="checkbox"/> A change of power of attorney and/or address letter. 16. <input type="checkbox"/> Other items or information 		
Version with Markings to Show Changes Made; Information Disclosure Citation (Form PTO-1449) and References; and International Search Report		
"Express Mail" mailing label number <u>EL 615775318 US</u>		

U.S. Application No. (If known see CFR1.30) 10/088059	INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/EP00/08773	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER H 3939 PCT/US		
<p>17. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted.</p> <p>Basic National Fee (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5)): Search Report has been prepared by the EPO or JPO..... \$890.00</p> <p>International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37CFR 1.482) \$710.00</p> <p>No international preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but international search fee paid to USPTO (37CFR 1 445(a)(2)).... \$740.00</p> <p>Neither international preliminary examination fee (37CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1 445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO. \$1,040.00</p> <p>International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37CFR 1 482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(2)-(4) \$100.00</p>		CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY		
ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =		\$ 890 00		
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date 37 (CFR 1 492(e))		\$		
Claims	Number filed	Number Extra	Rate	
Total Claims	20- 20 =1	0	X 18.00	\$ 0
Independent Claims	2- 3 =1	0	X 84.00	\$ 00
Multiple dependent claims (s)(if applicable)		0	+ 280.00	\$ 00
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =		\$ 890 00		
Reduction by ½ for filing by small entity, if applicable. Verified Small Entity statement must also be filed. (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28)		\$		
SUBTOTAL =		\$ 00		
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later the <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37CFR 1 492(f)) +		\$		
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =		\$ 00		
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)) The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31) \$40.00 per property +		\$		
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =		\$890 Order No <u>02-0138</u>		
		Amount to be: refunded		
		charged		
<p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> A check in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees is enclosed.</p> <p>b. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Please charge my Deposit Account No. <u>01-1250</u> in the amount of <u>\$ 890.00</u> to cover the above fees.</p> <p>A triplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. Order No. _____</p> <p>c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Assistant Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No <u>01-1250</u>. A triplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.</p> <p>NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137 (a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.</p>				
SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO: Henkel Corporation, Law Dept. 2500 Renaissance Blvd., Ste. 200 Gulph Mills, PA 19406		 SIGNATURE Kimberly R. Hild NAME ATTORNEY FOR APPLICANT 39,224 REGISTRATION NUMBER		

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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

In the Specification:

On page 24, line 1, the heading "CLAIMS" has been amended as shown below:
[CLAIMS] What is claimed is:

PATENT
Docket No. H 3939 PCT/US

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:

Naumann, et al.

International Application No. PCT/EP00/08773
International Filing Date: September 8, 2000

Serial No. To be assigned **Examiner:** To be assigned

Filed: To be assigned **Art Unit:** To be assigned

Title: USE OF 2-NITRO-P-PHENYLENE DIAMINE DERIVATIVES
AS DIRECT COLORANTS

"Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service mailing label number EL 615775318 US

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Box PCT
Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, DC 20231

Attn: DO/EO/US

Sir:

Prior to examining this application, please amend the application as follows:

In the Specification (Using the English Translation):

On page 1 of the English translation, on a separate line between the title and line 1, please insert the following paragraph:

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PCT/EP00/08773**

-- CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a national stage application under 35 U.S.C. § 371 of international application PCT/EP00/08773 filed on September 8, 2000, the international application not being published in English. This application also claims priority under 35 U.S.C. §119 to DE 199 44 527.3 filed on September 17, 1999.

On page 1, on a separate line after the above inserted paragraph and before line 1, please insert the following header:

-- BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION -- .

On page 2, on a separate line between lines 18 and 19, please insert the following header:

--SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION--.

On page 3, on a separate line between lines 4 and 5, please insert the following header:

-- DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION --.

On page 24, line 1, please delete the heading “CLAIMS” and insert therefor:

-- What is claimed is: --

On a separate page, after page 26, please insert the enclosed Abstract of the Disclosure.

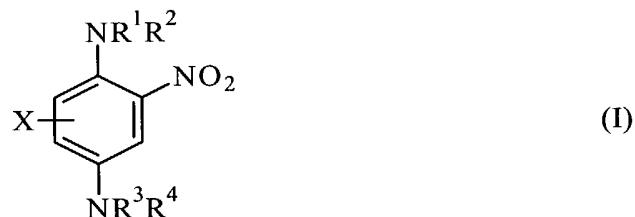
In the Claims

Please cancel Claims 1 to 18, without prejudice.

Please add the following new claims:

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--19. (NEW) A method for coloring or tinting keratin fibers comprising applying to keratin fibers a coloring or tinting composition comprising at least one 2-nitro-p-phenylenediamine derivative corresponding to formula (I) as a substantive dye:



wherein R¹ to R⁴, independently of one another, represent hydrogen, a C₁₋₄ hydroxyalkyl group or a saturated, monounsaturated or polyunsaturated C₅ ring, wherein the C₅ ring is optionally substituted by a C₁₋₄ alkyl group, a halogen atom, a hydroxy group or an amino group or combinations thereof, and wherein at least one of the substituents R¹ to R⁴ is the C₅ ring;

wherein X is hydrogen or a halogen atom; and

wherein the 2-nitro-p-phenylenediamine derivative makes a reddish contribution to the overall color of the keratin fibers.

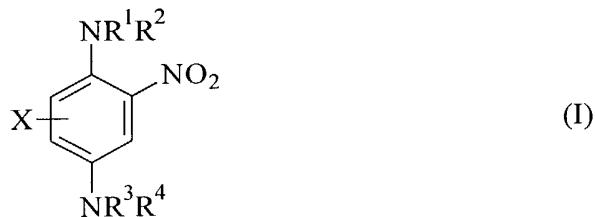
20. (NEW) The method of claim 19 wherein X is hydrogen.

21. (NEW) The method of claim 19 wherein R² to R⁴ are hydrogen.

22. (NEW) The method of claim 21, wherein the compound corresponding to formula (I) comprises 1-(N-cyclopentylamino)-2-nitro-4-aminobenzene.

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23. (NEW) A composition for coloring or tinting keratin fibers comprising at least one 2-nitro-p-phenylenediamine derivative corresponding to formula (I) as a substantive dye:



wherein R¹ to R⁴, independently of one another, represent hydrogen, a C₁₋₄ hydroxyalkyl group or a saturated, monounsaturated or polyunsaturated C₅ ring, wherein the C₅ ring may be optionally substituted by a C₁₋₄ alkyl group, a halogen atom, a hydroxy group or an amino group or combinations thereof, and wherein at least one of the substituents R¹ to R⁴ is the C₅ ring; and

wherein X is hydrogen or a halogen atom.

24. (NEW) The composition of claim 23 wherein X is hydrogen.

25. (NEW) The composition of claim 23 wherein R² to R⁴ are hydrogen.

26. (NEW) The composition of claim 25 wherein the compound corresponding to formula (I) comprises 1-(N-cyclopentylamino)-2-nitro-4-aminobenzene.

27. (NEW) The composition of claim 23 wherein the composition comprises at least one substantive dye different from the substantive dye of formula (I).

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28. (NEW) The composition of claim 23 wherein the composition is free from oxidation dye precursors.

29. (NEW) The composition of claim 28 wherein the composition is formulated to remain on the hair.

30. (NEW) The composition of claim 29 wherein the composition is a hair-setting preparation.

31. (NEW) The composition of claim 23 further comprising at least one primary intermediate.

32. (NEW) The composition of claim 31 wherein the primary intermediate comprises p-phenylenediamine, p-toluylenediamine, p-aminophenol, 1-(2'-hydroxyethyl)-2,5-diaminobenzene, N,N-bis-(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-phenylenediamine, 4-amino-3-methylphenol, 4-amino-2-((diethylamino)-methyl)-phenol, 2-aminomethyl-4-aminophenol, 2,4,5,6-tetraaminopyrimidine, 2-hydroxy-4,5,6-triaminopyrimidine, 4-hydroxy-2,5,6-triaminopyrimidine or 4,5-diamino-1-(2'-hydroxyethyl)-pyrazole, or combinations thereof.

33. (NEW) The composition of claim 32 further comprising at least one secondary intermediate, wherein the secondary intermediate comprises 1-naphthol, 1,5- dihydroxynaphthalene, 2,7- dihydroxynaphthalene, 1,7-dihydroxynaphthalene, 3-aminophenol, 5-amino-2-methylphenol, resorcinol, 4-chlororesorcinol, 2-chloro-6-methyl-3-aminophenol, 2-methyl resorcinol, 5-methyl resorcinol, 2,5-dimethyl resorcinol or 2,6-dihydroxy-3,4-diaminopyridine, or combinations thereof.

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34. (NEW) The composition of claim 31 further comprising at least one secondary intermediate, wherein the secondary intermediate comprises 1-naphthol, 1,5- dihydroxynaphthalene, 2,7- dihydroxynaphthalene, 1,7-dihydroxynaphthalene, 3-aminophenol, 5-amino-2-methylphenol, resorcinol, 4-chlororesorcinol, 2-chloro-6-methyl-3-aminophenol, 2-methyl resorcinol, 5-methyl resorcinol, 2,5-dimethyl resorcinol or 2,6-dihydroxy-3,4-diaminopyridine, or combinations thereof.

35. (NEW) The composition of claim 23 further comprising at least one anionic polymer, nonionic polymer or cationic polymer, or combinations thereof.

36. (NEW) The composition of claim 23 further comprising at least one surfactant.

37. (NEW) The composition of claim 23 further comprising at least one conditioning component.

38. (NEW) The composition of claim 23 wherein the 2-nitro-p-phenylenediamine derivative makes a reddish contribution to the overall color of the keratin fibers. --

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REMARKS

Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to enter the above amendments prior to examination of this application.

Status of Claims

Claims 19 to 38 will be pending after entry of the present amendment. Claims 1 to 18 are being canceled without prejudice.

Amendment

The specification is being amended to insert section headers and an abstract of the disclosure in accordance with 37 CFR §1.77 to better conform with US patent practice. The specification is also being amended to insert a cross-reference to related applications in accordance 37 CFR §1.78 and to claim priority to those applications listed therein. Attached hereto is a marked up version of the changes made to the specification entitled "Version With Markings To Show Changes Made."

New Claims 19 to 38 replace original Claims 1 to 18, and are being presented to better conform with US patent practice. These new claims are supported by the specification for example as shown in the Table below (cites to the specification are for the English translation):

Claim	Support in Specification
18, 38	page 2, line 19 to page 3, line 10
20, 24	page 3, lines 29 to 30
21, 25	page 3, lines 22 to 23
22, 26	page 4, lines 1 to 2
23	page 4, lines 7 to 19
27	page 5, lines 7 to 10
28	page 5, lines 3 to 6
29, 30	page 20, lines 12 to 15
31, 32	page 6, lines 9 to 12, page 7, lines 9 to 15
33, 34	page 9, lines 12 to 17
35	page 10, lines 22 to 25
36	page 13, lines 27 to 30
37	page 18, lines 6 to 9

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No new matter is added by the new claims or amendments to the specification.

CONCLUSION

Applicants respectfully request early and favorable notification of allowance of all pending claims. The Assistant Commissioner is authorized to charge any deficiency in the required fee or to credit any overpayment to Deposit Account 01-1250 in connection with this amendment.

Respectfully submitted,

Kimberly R. Hild

Kimberly R. Hild
(Reg. No. 39,224)
Attorney for Applicants
(610) 278-4964

Henkel Corporation
Law Department
2500 Renaissance Boulevard, Suite 200
Gulph Mills, PA 19406

Docket No. H3939 PCT/US
PCT/EP00/08773

Abstract of the Disclosure

The present invention provides a coloring or tinting composition, and a method of coloring or tinting hair using certain 2-nitro-p-phenylene diamine derivatives. The composition and method of the present invention is preferably used for shifting hair shades into the red region.

Use of 2-Nitro-p-phenylenediamine Derivatives as Direct Colorants

This invention relates to the use of 1-(N-cyclopentylamino)-2-nitro-4-aminobenzene in hair coloring and tinting preparations for displacing the shades into the red region and to corresponding preparations.

Preparations for tinting and coloring hair are an important type of 5 cosmetic product. They may be used to give the natural color of the hair a light or relatively dark shade, to obtain a totally different hair color or to cover unwanted color tones, for example gray tones, according to the wishes of the particular user. Conventional hair colorants are formulated either on the basis of oxidation dyes or on the basis of substantive dyes 10 according to the required color or the permanence thereof. In many cases, combinations of oxidation dyes and substantive dyes are also used to obtain special shades.

Good dyes are distinguished by high coloring strength. They are also required to show high fastness to perspiration, washing and light. In 15 addition, they are expected to be toxicologically and dermatologically safe. It is also of advantage if the substances are highly soluble in various basic formulations.

Colorants based on oxidation dyes lead to bright and permanent 20 color tones. However, they do involve the use of powerful oxidizing agents such as, for example, hydrogen peroxide solutions. This can damage the hair to be colored. Such damage then has to be repaired with suitable hair-care products. In addition, contact of the skin with these colorants can produce unwanted reactions in very sensitive people.

Colorants based on substantive dyes do not require oxidizing agents 25 and can be better formulated at pH values around the neutral point. However, a major disadvantage of colorants based on substantive dyes is the poor fastness to washing of the colored hair. Consequently, the ability

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of the dye molecules to attach themselves to the hair and the luster of the colored hair are not entirely satisfactory in many cases.

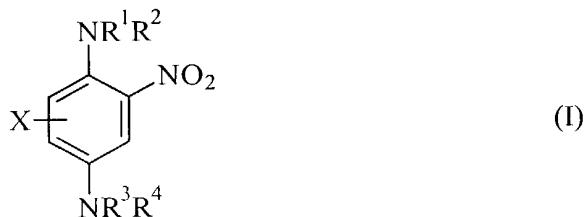
2-Nitro-p-phenylenediamine derivatives are frequently used as substantive dyes. However, these derivatives are often inadequately soluble or dispersible in water. If the dye cannot be solubilized in the coloring medium, uneven colors are the result. There is also a high risk of only weak colors being obtained.

To improve level dyeing and to broaden the range of shades, substantive dyes are also commonly used in oxidation hair colors. Unfortunately, the substantive dyes normally used show poor stability to reducing and oxidizing agents.

If colors are to be fashionable, they have to show red tones. Accordingly, there is a constant search for new substantive dyes which do not have any of the disadvantages mentioned above and which, at the same time, give intensive colors in the red region.

It has now surprisingly been found that certain 2-nitro-p-phenylenediamine derivatives satisfy the requirements substantive dyes are expected to meet to a high degree.

In a first embodiment, therefore, the present invention relates to the use of 2-nitro-p-phenylenediamine derivatives corresponding to formula (I):



in which R¹ to R⁴ independently of one another represent hydrogen, a C₁₋₄ hydroxyalkyl group or a saturated, mono- or polyunsaturated C₅ ring which may optionally be substituted by a C₁₋₄ alkyl group, a halogen atom, a

hydroxy group and/or an amino group and X is hydrogen or a halogen atom, with the proviso that at least one of the substituents R¹ to R⁴ is a C₅ ring,

as a substantive dye for shifting hair colors and tints into the red region.

5 In the context of the invention, shifting hair colors and tints into the red region means that the compounds of formula (I) make a reddish contribution to the overall color. This is reflected in a more positive a-value of the color in the CIELAB color space. According to the invention, this can also be achieved if the overall color itself is not red/red brown, but a shade 10 of black for example.

Examples of the C₁₋₄ alkyl groups mentioned as substituents in the compounds according to the invention are the methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl and butyl groups. Ethyl and methyl are preferred alkyl groups. A methyl group is particularly preferred. Preferred examples of a C₁₋₄ hydroxyalkyl group can be a hydroxymethyl, 2-hydroxyethyl, 3-hydroxypropyl or 4-hydroxybutyl group. A 2-hydroxyethyl group is particularly preferred. According to the invention, examples of a halogen atom are an F, Cl or Br atom, a Cl atom being particularly preferred. Preferred C₅ rings are the cyclopentyl ring and methyl-, hydroxy- or amino- 15 substituted derivatives thereof. The unsubstituted cyclopentyl ring is particularly preferred.

Compounds of formula (I) in which the substituents R² to R⁴ are hydrogen are particularly preferred. However, compounds of formula (I) where R¹ and R³ each represent a ring substituent and compounds where 25 one of the substituents R¹ or R³ is a ring system and the other is a 2-hydroxyethyl group are also preferred.

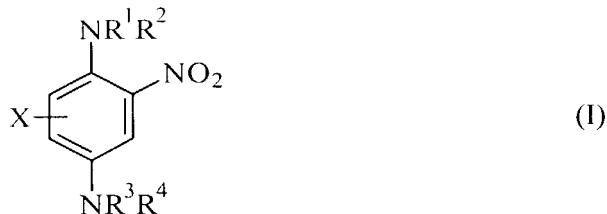
Compounds of formula (I) with a chlorine substituent (X) in position 3, 5 or 6 are also preferred.

Compounds of formula (I) where X is a hydrogen atom are 30 particularly preferred.

A most particularly preferred compound of formula (I) is 1-(N-cyclopentylamino)-2-nitro-4-aminobenzene.

Compounds of formula (I) for coloring and tinting keratin fibers are already known from **GB 1,206,491**. However, this very broad document 5 does not contain any indication of the excellent coloring properties - more particularly the bright red colors - of the C₅ ring compounds claimed herein.

In a second embodiment, the present invention relates to preparations for coloring keratin fibers, more particularly human hair, which contain as substantive dye at least one 2-nitro-p-phenylenediamine 10 derivative corresponding to formula (I):



in which R¹ to R⁴ independently of one another represent hydrogen, a C₁₋₄ 15 hydroxyalkyl group or a saturated, mono- or polyunsaturated C₅ ring which may optionally be substituted by a C₁₋₄ alkyl group, a halogen atom, a hydroxy group and/or an amino group and X is hydrogen or a halogen atom, with the proviso that at least one of the substituents R¹ to R⁴ is a C₅ ring.

For an explanation of the preferred compounds of formula (I), 20 reference is explicitly made at this juncture to the foregoing observations.

In a first preferred embodiment, the preparations according to the invention are preparations intended to produce only temporary coloring of the fibers. Corresponding preparations are commonly known as tinting 25 preparations. This embodiment also encompasses, for example, hair treatment preparations with which the hair is intended to be not only

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temporarily colored, but also given a certain style. Corresponding preparations are known as tinting lotions.

Since the preparations in question are normally formulated without the assistance of oxidizing components, especially hydrogen peroxide, the 5 preparations according to the invention in this embodiment may be free from oxidation dye precursors.

Although the compounds corresponding to formula (I) may also be used as sole dye component, the preparations according to this embodiment preferably still contain at least one other dye of the 10 substantive type.

Substantive dyes are normally nitrophenylenediamines, nitro-aminophenols, azo dyes, anthraquinones or indophenols. Preferred substantive dyes are the compounds known under the International names or trade names of HC Yellow 2, HC Yellow 4, HC Yellow 5, HC Yellow 6, 15 Basic Yellow 57, Disperse Orange 3, HC Red 3, HC Red BN, Basic Red 76, HC Blue 2, HC Blue 12, Disperse Blue 3, Basic Blue 99, HC Violet 1, Disperse Violet 1, Disperse Violet 4, Disperse Black 9, Basic Brown 16 and Basic Brown 17 and also 1,4-bis-(β -hydroxyethyl)-amino-2-nitrobenzene, 4-amino-2-nitrodiphenylamine-2'-carboxylic acid, 6-nitro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-20 quinoxaline, hydroxyethyl-2-nitrotoluidine, picramic acid, 2-amino-6-chloro-4-nitrophenol, 4-ethylamino-3-nitrobenzoic acid and 2-chloro-6-ethylamino-1-hydroxy-4-nitrobenzene. The preparations according to the invention in this embodiment preferably contain the substantive dyes in a quantity of 0.01 to 20% by weight, based on the colorant as a whole.

25 The preparations according to the invention may also contain naturally occurring dyes such as, for example, henna red, henna neutral, henna black, camomile blossom, sandalwood, black tea, black alder bark, sage, logwood, madder root, catechu, sedre and alkanet.

Other dye components present in the colorants according to the 30 invention include indoles and indolines and physiologically compatible salts

thereof. Preferred examples are 5,6-dihydroxyindole, N-methyl-5,6-dihydroxyindole, N-ethyl-5,6-dihydroxyindole, N-propyl-5,6-dihydroxyindole, N-butyl-5,6-dihydroxyindole, 5,6-dihydroxyindole-2-carboxylic acid, 6-hydroxyindole, 6-aminoindole and 4-aminoindole. Other preferred examples are 5,6-dihydroxyindoline, N-methyl-5,6-dihydroxyindoline, N-ethyl-5,6-dihydroxyindoline, N-propyl-5,6-dihydroxyindoline, N-butyl-5,6-dihydroxyindoline, 5,6-dihydroxyindoline-2-carboxylic acid, 6-hydroxyindoline, 6-aminoindoline and 4-aminoindoline.

In a second preferred embodiment, the claimed preparations are hair colorants for the permanent coloring of hair. These compositions contain at least one oxidation dye precursor of the primary intermediate type. These generally colorless compounds react with one another under the effect of oxidizing agents or atmospheric oxygen, optionally with the aid of special enzymes or metal ions as catalysts, to form the required dyes. However, in order in particular to form natural hair colors, combinations of several primary intermediates are generally used. In addition, so-called secondary intermediates are generally additionally used. Secondary intermediates react with the primary intermediates under the effect of oxidizing agents which leads to new colors or to a shading of the color. According to the invention, both a single secondary intermediate and several secondary intermediates may be used in combination with one or more primary intermediates.

According to the invention, preferred primary intermediates are p-phenylenediamine, p-toluylenediamine, p-aminophenol, o-aminophenol, 1-(2'-hydroxyethyl)-2,5-diaminobenzene, N,N-bis-(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-phenylenediamine, 2-(2,5-diaminophenoxy)-ethanol, 1-phenyl-3-carboxyamido-4-amino-5-pyrazolone, 4-amino-3-methylphenol, 2,4,5,6-tetraaminopyrimidine, 2-hydroxy-4,5,6-triaminopyrimidine, 4-hydroxy-2,5,6-triaminopyrimidine, 2,4-dihydroxy-5,6-diaminopyrimidine, 2-dimethylamino-4,5,6-triaminopyrimidine, 2-hydroxymethylamino-4-aminophenol, bis-(4-aminophenyl)-

amine, 4-amino-3-fluorophenol, 2-aminomethyl-4-aminophenol, 2-hydroxymethyl-4-aminophenol, 4-amino-2-((diethylamino)-methyl)-phenol, bis-(2-hydroxy-5-aminophenyl)-methane, 1,4-bis-(4-aminophenyl)-diazacycloheptane, 1,3-bis-(N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-(4-aminophenylamino))-2-propanol, 4-amino-2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-phenol, 1,10-bis-(2,5-diaminophenyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraoxadecane and 4,5-diaminopyrazole derivatives according to EP 0 740 931 or WO 94/08970 such as, for example, 4,5-diamino-1-(2'-hydroxyethyl)-pyrazole.

According to the invention, particularly preferred primary
 10 intermediates are p-phenylenediamine, p-toluylenediamine, p-
 aminophenol, 1-(2'-hydroxyethyl)-2,5-diaminobenzene, N,N-bis-(2-
 hydroxyethyl)-p-phenylenediamine, 4-amino-3-methylphenol, 4-amino-2-
 ((diethylamino)-methyl)-phenol, 2-aminomethyl-4-aminophenol, 2,4,5,6-
 tetraaminopyrimidine, 2-hydroxy-4,5,6-triaminopyrimidine, 4-hydroxy-2,5,6-
 15 triaminopyrimidine and 4,5-diamino-1-(2'-hydroxyethyl)-pyrazole.

According to the invention preferred secondary intermediates are

- m-aminophenol and derivatives thereof such as, for example, 5-amino-2-methylphenol, 3-amino-2-chloro-6-methylphenol, 2-hydroxy-4-aminophenoxyethanol, 2,6-dimethyl-3-aminophenol, 3-trifluoroacetylamino-2-chloro-6-methylphenol, 5-amino-4-chloro-2-methylphenol, 5-amino-4-methoxy-2-methylphenol, 5-(2'-hydroxyethyl)-amino-2-methylphenol, 3-(diethylamino)-phenol, N-cyclopentyl-3-aminophenol, 1,3-dihydroxy-5-(methylamino)-benzene, 3-(ethylamino)-4-methylphenol and 2,4-dichloro-3-aminophenol,

- o-aminophenol and derivatives thereof,

- m-diaminobenzene and derivatives thereof such as, for example, 2,4-diaminophenoxyethanol, 1,3-bis-(2,4-diaminophenoxy)-propane, 1-methoxy-2-amino-4-(2'-hydroxyethylamino)-benzene, 1,3-bis-(2,4-diaminophenyl)-propane, 2,6-bis-(2-hydroxyethylamino)-1-methylbenzene and 1-amino-3-bis-(2'-hydroxyethyl)-aminobenzene,

- o-diaminobenzene and derivatives thereof such as, for example, 3,4-diaminobenzoic acid and 2,3-diamino-1-methylbenzene,
 - di- and trihydroxybenzene derivatives such as, for example, resorcinol, resorcinol monomethyl ether, 2-methyl resorcinol, 5-methyl resorcinol, 2,5-dimethyl resorcinol, 2-chlororesorcinol, 4-chlororesorcinol, pyrogallol and 1,2,4-trihydroxybenzene,
 - pyridine derivatives such as, for example, 2,6-dihydroxypyridine, 2-amino-3-hydroxypyridine, 2-amino-5-chloro-3-hydroxypyridine, 3-amino-2-methylamino-6-methoxypyridine, 2,6-dihydroxy-3,4-dimethylpyridine, 2,6-dihydroxy-4-methylpyridine, 2,6-diaminopyridine, 2,3-diamino-6-methoxypyridine and 3,5-diamino-2,6-dimethoxypyridine,
 - naphthalene derivatives such as, for example, 1-naphthol, 2-methyl-1-naphthol, 2-hydroxymethyl-1-naphthol, 2-hydroxyethyl-1-naphthol, 1,5-dihydroxynaphthalene, 1,6-dihydroxynaphthalene, 1,7-dihydroxynaphthalene, 1,8-dihydroxynaphthalene, 2,7-dihydroxynaphthalene and 2,3-dihydroxynaphthalene,
 - morpholine derivatives such as, for example, 6-hydroxybenzomorpholine and 6-aminobenzomorpholine,
 - quinoxaline derivatives such as, for example, 6-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoxaline,
 - pyrazole derivatives such as, for example, 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazol-5-one,
 - indole derivatives such as, for example, 4-hydroxyindole, 6-hydroxyindole and 7-hydroxyindole,
 - methylenedioxybenzene derivatives such as, for example, 1-hydroxy-3,4-methylenedioxybenzene, 1-amino-3,4-methylene-dioxybenzene and 1-(2'-hydroxyethyl)-amino-3,4-methylene-dioxybenzene.
- According to the invention, other preferred secondary intermediates

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are 3-dimethylaminophenol, 2,4-dihydroxyaniline, 8-amino-6-methoxy-quinoline, 2-amino-5-naphthol-1,7-disulfonic acid, 3,5-diaminobenzamide, 3-methylsulfonylamino-2-methylaniline, 5,6-dihydroxybenzimidazole, 2,2'-dihydroxybenzylamine, 3,5,3',5'-tetraamino-2,2'-dimethoxydiphenyl, 3,5-diamino-p-chlorobenzotrifluoride, 4-methyl-3-aminophenol, 2,4-diamino-3-chlorophenol, 1-amino-3-di-(2-hydroxyethylamino)-4-ethoxybenzene, 2,4-dimethylresorcinol, bis-(2,4-diaminophenoxy)-methane, 2,6-bis-(hydroxyethyl)-pyridine, 4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzylalcohol, 8-hydroxyquinoline, 4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzylamine, 4-ethylresorcinol, 2-methylthio-5-aminophenol, 5-[(3-hydroxypropyl)amino]-2-methylphenol, 2,6-dimethoxy-3-aminophenol and 2,6-diamino-3-methylthiotoluene.

According to the invention, particularly preferred secondary intermediates are 1-naphthol, 1,5-, 2,7- and 1,7-dihydroxynaphthalene, 3-aminophenol, 5-amino-2-methylphenol, 2-amino-3-hydroxypyridine, resorcinol, 4-chlororesorcinol, 2-chloro-6-methyl-3-aminophenol, 2-methyl resorcinol, 5-methyl resorcinol, 2,5-dimethyl resorcinol and 2,6-dihydroxy-3,4-dimethylpyridine.

According to the invention, it may be preferable to use primary and secondary intermediates which do not require any oxidizing agents other than air to form the colors.

Besides the compounds corresponding to formula (I), the primary intermediate and optionally secondary intermediates, the preparations according to the invention of this embodiment may if desired contain other substantive dyes for shading purposes. Reference is made at this juncture to the above list.

The hair colorants according to the invention contain both the primary intermediates and the secondary intermediates in a quantity of preferably 0.005 to 20% by weight, based on the colorant without the oxidizing agent preparation. The primary and secondary intermediates are generally used in a substantially equimolar ratio to one another. Although it

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has proved to be of advantage to use the primary and secondary intermediates in an equimolar ratio, there is no disadvantage in using a certain excess of individual oxidation dye precursors so that primary and secondary intermediates may be present in a molar ratio of 1:0.5 to 1:2.

5 The oxidation dye precursors or the substantive dyes do not have to be single compounds. On the contrary, other components may be present in small quantities in the hair colorants according to the invention due to the processes used to produce the individual dyes providing these other components do not adversely affect the coloring result or have to be ruled 10 out for other reasons, for example toxicological reasons.

So far as the dyes suitable for use in the hair colorants and tinting preparations according to the invention are concerned, reference is also expressly made to the work by Ch. Zviak, **The Science of Hair Care, Chapter 7** (pages 248-250; substantive dyes) and **Chapter 8**, pages 264-15 267; oxidation dye precursors), published as Volume 7 of the Series "Dermatology" (Ed.: Ch. Culnan and H. Maibach), Marcel Dekker Inc., New York/Basle, 1986, and to the "**Europäische Inventar der Kosmetik-Rohstoffe**" published by the Europäische Gemeinschaft and available in disk form from the Bundesverband Deutscher Industrie- und 20 Handelsunternehmen für Arzneimittel, Reformwaren und Körperpflegemittel d.V., Mannheim.

In a preferred embodiment, the preparations according to the invention also contain anionic, nonionic or – more particularly – cationic polymers, especially if they are also intended to have conditioning or 25 setting properties.

Cationic polymers suitable as conditioning agents contain cationic groups within the polymer chain. These groups may be part of the polymer chain although they may also be positioned in side chains attached to a main chain by intermediate links. Typical cationic groups contain 30 quaternary nitrogen or phosphorus atoms. Groups containing quaternary

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nitrogen atoms are preferred. The quaternary nitrogen atoms may carry four different substituents or partly identical substituents and may be part of a ring system. Preferred cationic groups are ammonium and imidazolinium groups.

- 5 The following are examples of such polymers:
- Quaternized cellulose derivatives commercially available under the names of Celquat® and Polymer JR®. The compounds Celquat® H 100, Celquat L 200 and Polymer JR®400 are preferred quaternized cellulose derivatives.
 - 10 - Copolymers of vinyl pyrrolidone with quaternized derivatives of dialkylaminoacrylate and methacrylate, such as vinyl pyrrolidone/dimethylaminomethacrylate copolymers quaternized, for example, with diethyl sulfate and the copolymer of vinyl pyrrolidone and methacrylamidopropyl trimethyl ammonium chloride.
 - 15 - Compounds such as these are commercially available under the names of Gafquat®734, Gafquat®755 and Gafquat® HS100.
 - Copolymers of vinyl pyrrolidone with vinyl imidazolium methochloride which are commercially available under the name of Luviquat®.
 - 20 - Polymeric dimethyl diallyl ammonium salts and copolymers thereof with acrylic acid and with esters and amides of acrylic acid and methacrylic acid. The products commercially available under the names of Merquat®100 (poly(dimethyl diallyl ammonium chloride)), Merquat®550 (dimethyl diallyl ammonium chloride/acrylamide copolymer) and Merquat® 280 (dimethyl diallyl ammonium chloride/acrylic acid copolymer) are examples of such cationic polymers.
 - 25 - Quaternized guar derivatives commercially available under the names of Cosmedia Guar® and Jaguar®. Preferred guar derivatives are, for example, Cosmedia Guar® C-261 and Jaguar® C 13-S.

- Cationically derivatized silicone oils such as, for example, the commercially available products Q2-7224 (manufacturer: Dow Corning; a stabilized trimethyl silyl amodimethicone), Dow Corning 929 Emulsion (containing a hydroxylamino-modified silicone which is also known as amodimethicone), SM-2059 (manufacturer: General Electric), SLM-55067 (manufacturer: Wacker) and Abil® Quat 3270 and 3272 (manufacturer: Th. Goldschmidt; diquaternary polydimethyl siloxanes, Quaternium-80).
 - Chitosan and derivatives thereof.
 - 10 - Quaternized polyvinyl alcohol.
 - The polymers with quaternary nitrogen atoms in the main polymer chain known by the names of Polyquaternium 2, Polyquaternium 17, Polyquaternium18 and Polyquaternium 27.
- Cationic polymers from the first four groups mentioned are particularly preferred, Polyquaternium 2, Polyquaternium 10 and Polyquaternium 22 being most particularly preferred.
- The cationic polymers are preferably present in the preparations according to the invention in quantities of 0.1 to 5% by weight, based on the preparation as a whole.
- 20 - The following are examples of suitable nonionic polymers:
 - Vinyl pyrrolidone/vinyl ester copolymers of the type marketed for example under the trade mark Luviskol® (BASF). Luviskol® VA 64 and Luviskol® VA, both vinyl pyrrolidone/vinyl acetate copolymers, are preferred nonionic polymers.
 - 25 - Cellulose ethers, such as the hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose and methyl hydroxypropyl cellulose marketed under the trade marks Culminal® and Benecel® (AQUALON).
 - Shellac.
 - Polyvinyl pyrrolidones of the type marketed under the name Luviskol® (BASF).

The following are examples of suitable anionic polymers:

- Copolymers of acrylic acid and/or methacrylic acid or esters thereof with C₁₀₋₃₀ alkyl acrylates of the type marketed, for example, under the name Pemulen®.
- 5 - Polymers and copolymers of crotonic acid with esters and amides of acrylic and methacrylic acid, such as vinyl acetate/crotonic acid and vinyl acetate/vinyl propionate/crotonic acid copolymers. Compounds of this type are marketed under the names Resyn® (NATIONAL STARCH), Luviset® (BASF) and Gafset® (GAF). The products Luviset® CA-66 and Luviset® CAP may be preferable.
- Vinyl pyrrolidone/vinyl acrylate copolymers obtainable, for example, under the trade mark Luviflex® (BASF). A preferred polymer is the vinyl pyrrolidone/acrylate terpolymer obtainable under the name Luviflex® VBM-35 (BASF).
- 15 - Acrylic acid/ethyl acrylate/N-tert.butyl acrylamide terpolymers marketed, for example, under the name Ultrahold® strong (BASF) and methacrylic acid/ethyl acrylate/t-butyl acrylate terpolymers marketed under the name Luvimer® 100P (BASF).

It may be of preferred to use anionic, nonionic or cationic polymers in hair colorants that are free from oxidation dye precursors.

To produce the colorants and tinting preparations according to the invention, the substantive dyes and the oxidation dye precursors, if any, are incorporated in a suitable water-containing carrier. For coloring hair, such carriers are, for example, creams, emulsions, gels or even surfactant-containing foaming solutions, for example shampoos, foam aerosols or other formulations suitable for application to the hair.

The colorants and tinting preparations according to the invention may also contain any of the known active substances, additives and auxiliaries typical of such formulations. In many cases, the colorants contain at least one surfactant, both anionic and zwitterionic, ampholytic,

nonionic and cationic surfactants being suitable in principle. In many cases, however, it has been found to be of advantage to select the surfactants from anionic, zwitterionic or nonionic surfactants.

Suitable anionic surfactants for the preparations according to the invention are any anionic surface-active substances suitable for use on the human body. Such substances are characterized by a water-solubilizing anionic group such as, for example, a carboxylate, sulfate, sulfonate or phosphate group and a lipophilic alkyl group containing around 10 to 22 carbon atoms. In addition, glycol or polyglycol ether groups, ester, ether and amide and hydroxyl groups may also be present in the molecule. The following are examples of suitable anionic surfactants - in the form of the sodium, potassium and ammonium salts and the mono-, di- and trialkanol-ammonium salts containing 2 or 3 carbon atoms in the alkanol group:

- linear fatty acids containing 10 to 22 carbon atoms (soaps),
- 15 - ether carboxylic acids corresponding to the formula R-O-(CH₂-CH₂O)_x-CH₂-COOH, in which R is a linear alkyl group containing 10 to 22 carbon atoms and x = 0 or 1 to 16,
- acyl sarcosides containing 10 to 18 carbon atoms in the acyl group,
- acyl taurides containing 10 to 18 carbon atoms in the acyl group,
- 20 - acyl isethionates containing 10 to 18 carbon atoms in the acyl group,
- sulfosuccinic acid mono- and dialkyl esters containing 8 to 18 carbon atoms in the alkyl group and sulfosuccinic acid monoalkyl polyoxyethyl esters containing 8 to 18 carbon atoms in the alkyl group and 1 to 6 oxyethyl groups,
- 25 - linear alkane sulfonates containing 12 to 18 carbon atoms,
- linear α -olefin sulfonates containing 12 to 18 carbon atoms,
- α -sulfofatty acid methyl esters of fatty acids containing 12 to 18 carbon atoms,

- alkyl sulfates and alkyl polyglycol ether sulfates corresponding to the formula R-O(CH₂-CH₂O)_x-SO₃H, in which R is a preferably linear alkyl group containing 10 to 18 carbon atoms and x = 0 or 1 to 12,
- mixtures of surface-active hydroxysulfonates according to **DE-A-37 25 030**,
- sulfated hydroxyalkyl polyethylene and/or hydroxyalkylene propylene glycol ethers according to **DE-A-37 23 354**,
- sulfonates of unsaturated fatty acids containing 12 to 24 carbon atoms and 1 to 6 double bonds according to **DE-A-39 26 344**,
- 10 - esters of tartaric acid and citric acid with alcohols in the form of addition products of around 2 to 15 molecules of ethylene oxide and/or propylene oxide with fatty alcohols containing 8 to 22 carbon atoms.

Preferred anionic surfactants are alkyl sulfates, alkyl polyglycol ether sulfates and ether carboxylic acids containing 10 to 18 carbon atoms in the alkyl group and up to 12 glycol ether groups in the molecule and, in particular, salts of saturated and, more particularly, unsaturated C₈₋₂₂ carboxylic acids, such as oleic acid, stearic acid, isostearic acid and palmitic acid.

In the context of the invention, zwitterionic surfactants are surface-active compounds which contain at least one quaternary ammonium group and at least one -COO⁽⁻⁾ or -SO₃⁽⁻⁾ group in the molecule. Particularly suitable zwitterionic surfactants are the so-called betaines, such as N-alkyl-N,N-dimethyl ammonium glycinate, for example cocoalkyl dimethyl ammonium glycinate, N-acylaminopropyl-N,N-dimethyl ammonium glycinate, for example cocoacylaminopropyl dimethyl ammonium glycinate, and 2-alkyl-3-carboxymethyl-3-hydroxyethyl imidazolines containing 8 to 18 carbon atoms in the alkyl or acyl group and cocoacylaminooethyl hydroxyethyl carboxymethyl glycinate. A preferred zwitterionic surfactant is the fatty acid amide derivative known by the CTFA name of Cocamidopropyl Betaine.

Ampholytic surfactants are surface-active compounds which, in addition to a C₈₋₁₈ alkyl or acyl group, contain at least one free amino group and at least one -COOH or -SO₃H group in the molecule and which are capable of forming inner salts. Examples of suitable ampholytic surfactants 5 are N-alkyl glycines, N-alkyl propionic acids, N-alkyl aminobutyric acids, N-alkyl iminodipropionic acids, N-hydroxyethyl-N-alkyl amidopropyl glycines, N-alkyl taurines, N-alkyl sarcosines, 2-alkyl aminopropionic acids and alkyl aminoacetic acids containing around 8 to 18 carbon atoms in the alkyl group. Particularly preferred ampholytic surfactants are N-cocoalkyl aminopropionate, cocoacyl aminoethyl aminopropionate and C₁₂₋₁₈ acyl sarcosine.

Nonionic surfactants contain, for example, a polyol group, a polyalkylene glycol ether group or a combination of polyol and polyglycol ether groups as the hydrophilic group. Examples of such compounds are 15

- products of the addition of 2 to 30 moles of ethylene oxide and/or 0 to 5 moles of propylene oxide onto linear fatty alcohols containing 8 to 22 carbon atoms, onto fatty acids containing 12 to 22 carbon atoms and onto alkylphenols containing 8 to 15 carbon atoms in the alkyl group,
- C₁₂₋₂₂ fatty acid monoesters and diesters of products of the addition of 1 to 30 moles of ethylene oxide onto glycerol,
- C₈₋₂₂ alkyl mono- and oligoglycosides and ethoxylated analogs thereof,
- products of the addition of 5 to 60 moles of ethylene oxide onto castor oil and hydrogenated castor oil,
- products of the addition of ethylene oxide onto sorbitan fatty acid esters 20 and
- products of the addition of ethylene oxide onto fatty acid alkanolamides.

Examples of cationic surfactants suitable for use in the hair treatment preparations according to the invention are, in particular, quaternary ammonium compounds. Preferred quaternary ammonium 30 compounds are ammonium halides, such as alkyl trimethyl ammonium

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chlorides, dialkyl dimethyl ammonium chlorides and trialkyl methyl ammonium chlorides, for example cetyl trimethyl ammonium chloride, stearyl trimethyl ammonium chloride, distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, lauryl dimethyl ammonium chloride, lauryl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride and tricetyl methyl ammonium chloride. Other cationic surfactants suitable for use in accordance with the invention are the 5 quaternized protein hydrolyzates.

Alkyl amidoamines, particularly fatty acid amidoamines, such as the stearyl amidopropyl dimethyl amine obtainable as Tego Amid®S 18, are 10 distinguished not only by their favorable conditioning effect, but also and in particular by their ready biodegradability.

Quaternary ester compounds, so-called "esterquats", such as the methyl hydroxyalkyl dialkoyloxyalkyl ammonium methosulfates marketed under the trade name of Stepantex® and the products marketed under the 15 trade name of Dehyquart®, such as Dehyquart® AU-46, are also readily biodegradable.

One example of a quaternary sugar derivative suitable for use as a cationic surfactant is the commercially available product Glucquat®100 (INCI name: Lauryl Methyl Gluceth-10 Hydroxypropyl Dimonium Chloride).

The compounds containing alkyl groups used as surfactants may be 20 single compounds. In general, however, these compounds are produced from native vegetable or animal raw materials so that mixtures with different alkyl chain lengths dependent upon the particular raw material are obtained.

The surfactants representing addition products of ethylene and/or propylene oxide with fatty alcohols or derivatives of these addition products 25 may be both products with a "normal" homolog distribution and products with a narrow homolog distribution. Products with a "normal" homolog distribution are mixtures of homologs which are obtained in the reaction of fatty alcohol and alkylene oxide using alkali metals, alkali metal hydroxides 30

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or alkali metal alcoholates as catalysts. By contrast, narrow homolog distributions are obtained when, for example, hydrotalcites, alkaline earth metal salts of ether carboxylic acids, alkaline earth metal oxides, hydroxides or alcoholates are used as catalysts. The use of products with
5 a narrow homolog distribution can be of advantage.

The hair treatment preparations according to the invention preferably may also contain a conditioning agent selected from the group consisting of cationic surfactants, cationic polymers, alkyl amidoamines, paraffin oils and synthetic oils.

10 Cationic polymers can be preferred conditioning agents. Reference is made in this connection to the polymers mentioned in the foregoing.

Other suitable conditioning agents are silicone oils, more particularly dialkyl and alkylaryl siloxanes such as, for example, dimethyl polysiloxane and methylphenyl polysiloxane and alkoxyLATED and quaternized analogs
15 thereof. Examples of such silicones are the products marketed by Dow Corning under the names of DC 190, DC 200, DC 344, DC 345 and DC 1401 and the commercial products Q2-7224 (manufacturer: Dow Corning; a stabilized trimethyl silyl amodimethicone), Dow Corning® 929 Emulsion (containing a hydroxylamino-modified silicone which is also known as
20 amodimethicone), SM-2059 (manufacturer: General Electric), SLM-55067 (manufacturer: Wacker) and Abil® Quat 3270 and 3272 (manufacturer: Th. Goldschmidt; diquaternary polydimethyl siloxanes, quaternium-80).

Other suitable conditioning agents are paraffin oils, synthetically produced oligomeric alkenes and vegetable oils, such as jojoba oil,
25 sunflower oil, orange oil, almond oil, wheatgerm oil and peach kernel oil.

Phospholipids, for example soya lecithin, egg lecithin and cephalins, are also suitable hair-conditioning compounds.

Other active substances, auxiliaries and additives are, for example,
- thickeners, such as agar agar, guar gum, alginates, xanthan gum, gum
30 arabic, karaya gum, locust bean gum, linseed gums, dextrans, cellulose

derivatives, for example methyl cellulose, hydroxyalkyl cellulose and carboxymethyl cellulose, starch fractions and derivatives, such as amylose, amylopectin and dextrins, clays such as, for example, bentonite or fully synthetic hydrocolloids such as, for example, polyvinyl alcohol,

5 - structurants, such as glucose and maleic acid,

 - protein hydrolyzates, more particularly elastin, collagen, keratin, milk protein, soya protein and wheat protein hydrolyzates, condensation products thereof with fatty acids and quaternized protein hydrolyzates,

10 - perfume oils, dimethyl isosorbide and cyclodextrins,

 - solubilizers, such as ethanol, isopropanol, ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, glycerol and diethylene glycol,

 - antidandruff agents, such as Piroctone Olamine and Zinc Omadine,

 - other substances for adjusting the pH value,

15 - active substances, such as panthenol, pantothenic acid, allantoin, pyrrolidone carboxylic acids and salts thereof, plant extracts and vitamins,

 - cholesterol,

 - sun protection factors,

20 - consistency factors, such as sugar esters, polyol esters or polyol alkyl ethers,

 - fats and waxes, such as spermaceti, beeswax, montan wax, paraffins, fatty alcohols and fatty acid esters,

 - fatty acid alkanolamides,

25 - complexing agents, such as EDTA, NTA and phosphonic acids,

 - swelling and penetration agents, such as glycerol, propylene glycol monoethyl ether, carbonates, hydrogen carbonates, guanidines, ureas and primary, secondary and tertiary phosphates,

 - opacifiers, such as latex,

30 - pearlizers, such as ethylene glycol mono- and distearate,

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- propellents, such as propane/butane mixtures, N₂O, dimethyl ether, CO₂ and air,
- antioxidants.

To produce the colorants according to the invention, the constituents 5 of the water-containing carrier are used in the usual quantities for this purpose. For example, emulsifiers are used in concentrations of 0.5 to 30% by weight while thickeners are used in concentrations of 0.1 to 25% by weight, based on the colorant as a whole.

In principle, the preparations according to the invention may be 10 formulated in such a way that they may either remain on the hair or may be rinsed out.

In a preferred embodiment, the preparations according to the invention are formulated to remain on the hair. This is the case with so-called tinting preparations in particular, but also with preparations which are 15 additionally intended to have a setting effect.

The following Examples are intended to illustrate the invention.

Examples

1. Preparation

20 A mixture of 23.6 g (0.151 mol) of 4-fluoro-3-nitroaniline, 12.9 g (0.151 mol) of cyclopentylamine and 12.7 g (0.151 mol) of sodium hydrogen carbonate was refluxed for 3 hours in 25 ml of water and 100 ml of 2-propanol. After cooling to room temperature, the residues were filtered off and the filtrate was extracted with chloroform. The solvent was 25 removed in vacuo and the residue was recrystallized from 20% hydrochloric acid. A gold-colored solid melting at 200°C was obtained.

2. Hair coloring creams containing substantive dye

30 *Mixture A*

	Cetearyl alcohol	1.00 g
	Fatty alcohol mixture based on coconut oil	1.00 g
	Akypo® RLM 45 N ¹	1.10 g
	p-Hydroxybenzoic acid propyl ester	0.05 g
5	p-Hydroxybenzoic acid methyl ester	0.15 g
	Water	70.00 g

1 ¹ lauryl alcohol containing ca. 4.5 mol ethylene oxide/acetic acid sodium salt (ca. 82% active substance; INCI name: Sodium Laureth-6 Carboxylate) (KAO, Chem-Y)

The substances were melted at 80°C, mixed with water heated to 80°C and emulsified with vigorous stirring. The emulsion was then cooled with vigorous stirring.

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Mixture B

	Ammonium sulfate	1.00 g
	Dye(s)	see Table I
	Ammonia (25% solution)	to pH 9.0
20	Water	10.00 g

The dyes were dissolved in water heated to 50°C to which the ammonium sulfate and ammonia had been added.

25 The dye solution (mixture B) was added to the emulsion (mixture A), adjusted to pH 9 with ammonia and made up with water to 100 g. The whole was then stirred until room temperature was reached.

30 The coloring cream thus obtained was applied to 5 cm long tresses of standardized 80% gray, but not specially pretreated human hair and left thereon for 30 minutes at 32°C. The hair was then rinsed, washed with a typical hair shampoo and dried.

The results of the coloring tests are set out in Table I:

Substantive dye	Shade of the colored hair
1.00 g 1-(N-cyclopentylamino)-2-nitro-4-aminobenzene	Deep magenta
0.10 g 1-(N-cyclopentylamino)-2-nitro-4-aminobenzene	Parma lilac
0.50 g HC Blue No. 2	
0.40 g 1-(N-cyclopentylamino)-2-nitro-4-aminobenzene	Garnet brown
0.25 g HC Yellow 4	

3. Hair coloring cream containing substantive dye

Mixture A

Hydrenol® D ¹	6.0 g
Lorol® techn. ²	2.0 g
Cremophor® A25 ³	2.0 g
Water	60.0 g

¹ C₁₆₋₁₈ fatty alcohol (INCI name: Cetearyl Alcohol) (HENKEL)

² C₁₂₋₁₈ fatty alcohol (INCI name: Coconut Alcohol) (HENKEL)

³ tallow alcohol containing ca. 25 EO units (INCI name: Ceteareth-25) (HENKEL)

The substances were melted at 80°C, mixed with water heated to 80°C and emulsified with vigorous stirring. The emulsion was then cooled with gentle stirring.

Mixture B

Ammonium sulfate	1.00 g
1-(N-cyclopentylamino)-2-nitro-4-aminobenzene	0.10 g
Violet-1,4 D	0.45 g

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HC Blue 2	0.15 g
HC Red	0.10 g
Ammonia (25% solution)	to pH 9.0
Water	10.00 g

The dyes were dissolved in water heated to 50°C to which the ammonium sulfate and ammonia had been added.

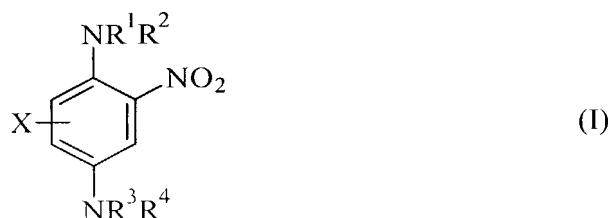
The dye solution (mixture B) was added to the emulsion (mixture A), adjusted to pH 9 with ammonia and made up with water to 100 g. The whole was then stirred until room temperature was reached.

The coloring cream thus obtained was applied to 5 cm long tresses of standardized 80% gray, but not specially pretreated human hair and left thereon for 30 minutes at 32°C. The hair was then rinsed, washed with a typical hair shampoo and dried.

The tresses were dark violet in color.

CLAIMS

1. The use of 2-nitro-p-phenylenediamine derivatives corresponding to formula (I):



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in which R¹ to R⁴ independently of one another represent hydrogen, a C₁₋₄ hydroxyalkyl group or a saturated, mono- or polyunsaturated C₅ ring which may optionally be substituted by a C₁₋₄ alkyl group, a halogen atom, a 10 hydroxy group and/or an amino group and X is hydrogen or a halogen atom, with the proviso that at least one of the substituents R¹ to R⁴ is a C₅ ring,

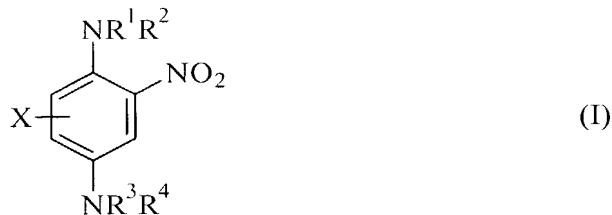
as a substantive dye for shifting hair colors and tints into the red region.

2. The use claimed in claim 1, characterized in that X stands for 15 hydrogen.

3. The use claimed in claim 1 or 2, characterized in that R² to R⁴ stand for hydrogen.

4. The use claimed in any of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that the 20 compound corresponding to formula (I) is 1-(N-cyclopentylamino)-2-nitro-4-aminobenzene.

5. A preparation for coloring and tinting keratin fibers, more particularly human hair, characterized in that it contains as substantive dye at least one 2-nitro-p-phenylenediamine derivative corresponding to formula (I):



in which R¹ to R⁴ independently of one another represent hydrogen, a C₁₋₄ hydroxyalkyl group or a saturated, mono- or polyunsaturated C₅ ring which

5 may optionally be substituted by a C₁₋₄ alkyl group, a halogen atom, a hydroxy group and/or an amino group and X is hydrogen or a halogen atom, with the proviso that at least one of the substituents R¹ to R⁴ is a C₅ ring.

6. A preparation as claimed in claim 5, characterized in that X stands
10 for hydrogen.

7. A preparation as claimed in claim 5 or 6, characterized in that R² to R⁴ stand for hydrogen.

8. A preparation as claimed in any of claims 5 to 7, characterized in
that the compound corresponding to formula (I) is 1-(N-cyclopentylamino)-
15 2-nitro-4-aminobenzene.

9. A preparation as claimed in any of claims 5 to 8, characterized in
that it additionally contains at least one other substantive dye.

10. A preparation as claimed in any of claims 5 to 9, characterized in
that it is free from oxidation dye precursors.

20 11. A preparation as claimed in claim 10, characterized in that it remains
on the hair.

12. A preparation as claimed in claim 10 or 11, characterized in that it is
a hair-setting preparation.

13. A preparation as claimed in any of claims 5 to 9, characterized in
25 that it additionally contains at least one primary intermediate.

14. A preparation as claimed in claim 13, characterized in that the

primary intermediate is selected from p-phenylenediamine, p-toluylenediamine, p-aminophenol, 1-(2'-hydroxyethyl)-2,5-diaminobenzene, N,N-bis-(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-phenylenediamine, 4-amino-3-methylphenol, 4-amino-2-((diethylamino)-methyl)-phenol, 2-aminomethyl-4-aminophenol,

- 5 2,4,5,6-tetraaminopyrimidine, 2-hydroxy-4,5,6-triaminopyrimidine, 4-hydroxy-2,5,6-triaminopyrimidine and 4,5-diamino-1-(2'-hydroxyethyl)-pyrazole.

15. A preparation as claimed in claim 13 or 14, characterized in that it additionally contains a secondary intermediate selected from the group 10 consisting of 1-naphthol, 1,5-, 2,7- and 1,7-dihydroxynaphthalene, 3-aminophenol, 5-amino-2-methylphenol, resorcinol, 4-chlororesorcinol, 2-chloro-6-methyl-3-aminophenol, 2-methyl resorcinol, 5-methyl resorcinol, 2,5-dimethyl resorcinol and 2,6-dihydroxy-3,4-diaminopyridine.

16. A preparation as claimed in any of claims 5 to 15, characterized in 15 that it additionally contains an anionic, nonionic or cationic polymer.

17. A preparation as claimed in any of claims 5 to 16, characterized in that it contains at least one surfactant.

18. A preparation as claimed in any of claims 5 to 17, characterized in that it contains at least one conditioning component.

(12) NACH DEM VERTRAG FÜR DIE INTERNATIONALE ZUSAMMENARBEIT AUF DEM GEBIET DES
PATENTWESENS (PCT) VERÖFFENTLICHTE INTERNATIONALE ANMELDUNG

(19) Weltorganisation für geistiges Eigentum
Internationales Büro



(43) Internationales Veröffentlichungsdatum
29. März 2001 (29.03.2001)

PCT

(10) Internationale Veröffentlichungsnummer
WO 01/21143 A1

(51) Internationale Patentklassifikation⁷: **A61K 7/13**

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(21) Internationales Aktenzeichen: **PCT/EP00/08773**

(81) Bestimmungsstaaten (*national*): AU, JP, US.

(22) Internationales Anmeldedatum:
8. September 2000 (08.09.2000)

(84) Bestimmungsstaaten (*regional*): europäisches Patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).

(25) Einreichungssprache: **Deutsch**

Veröffentlicht:
— *Mit internationalem Recherchenbericht.*
— *Vor Ablauf der für Änderungen der Ansprüche geltenden Frist; Veröffentlichung wird wiederholt, falls Änderungen eintreffen.*

(26) Veröffentlichungssprache: **Deutsch**

Zur Erklärung der Zweibuchstaben-Codes, und der anderen Abkürzungen wird auf die Erklärungen ("Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations") am Anfang jeder regulären Ausgabe der PCT-Gazette verwiesen.

(30) Angaben zur Priorität:
199 44 527.3 17. September 1999 (17.09.1999) DE

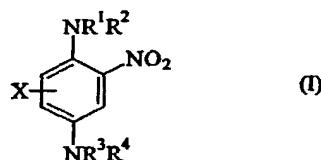
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(54) Title: USE OF 2-NITRO-P-PHENYLENE DIAMINE DERIVATIVES AS DIRECT COLORANTS

(54) Bezeichnung: VERWENDUNG VON 2-NITRO-P-PHENYLENDIAMINDERIVATEN ALS DIREKTZIEHENDE FARBSTOFFE



(57) Abstract: The invention relates to the use of 2-nitro-p-phenylene diamine derivatives of formula (I), wherein R¹ to R⁴ independently represent hydrogen, a C₁₋₄ hydroxylalkyl group or a saturated, a mono- or polyunsaturated C₅ ring that is optionally substituted with a C₁₋₄ alkyl group, a halogen atom, a hydroxy group and/or an amino group, and X represents hydrogen or a halogen atom, with the proviso that at least one of the substituents R¹ to R⁴ is a C₅ ring, as a direct colorant for shifting dyes and colorations to the red range. The invention also relates to agents for coloring keratin fibers that contain said direct colorant.

(57) Zusammenfassung: Die vorliegende Erfindung betrifft die Verwendung von 2-Nitro-p-Phenyldiaminderivaten der Formel (I), in der R¹ bis R⁴ voneinander unabhängig stehen für Wasserstoff, eine C₁₋₄-Hydroxy alkylgruppe oder einen gesättigten, einfach oder mehrfach ungesättigten C₅-Ring, der gegebenenfalls mit einer C₁₋₄-Alkylgruppe, einem Halogenatom, einer Hydroxygruppe und/oder einer Aminogruppe substituiert sein kann, und X steht für Wasserstoff oder ein Halogenatom, mit der Maßgabe, daß mindestens einer der Substituenten R¹ bis R⁴ ein C₅-Ring ist, als direktziehender Farbstoff zur Verschiebung von Haarfärbungen und -tönungen in den Rothbereich sowie Mittel zur Färben von keratinischen Fasern, die diesen enthalten.

WO 01/21143 A1

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PTO/SB/01 (6-95)

Approved for use through: 10/31/98 OMB 0651-0032

Approved for use through 10-2006 GPO 00016

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0010/PTO Rev. 6/95	U S Department of Commerce Patent and Trademark Office	Attorney Docket Number	H 3939 PCT/US	
DECLARATION FOR UTILITY OR DESIGN PATENT APPLICATION		First Named Inventor	Naumann, Frank	
<i>COMPLETE IF KNOWN</i>				
<input type="checkbox"/> Declaration Submitted with Initial Filing	OR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Declaration Submitted after Initial Filing	Application Number	10/088,059
		Filing Date		
		Group Art Unit		
		Examiner Name		

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address, and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

USE OF 2-NITRO-P-PHENYLENE DIAMINE DERIVATIVES AS DIRECT COLORANTS

(Title of the Invention)

the specification of which

is attached hereto

OR

was filed on (MM/DD/YYYY) **09/08/2000** as United States Application Number or PCT International

Application Number PCT/EP00/08773 and was amended on (MM/DD/YYYY) (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment specifically referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37 Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code §119(a)-(d) or §365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or §365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or of any PCT International application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application Number(s)	Country	Foreign Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Priority Not Claimed	Certified Copy Attached? YES NO
199 44 527.3	DE	09/17/1999		

Additional foreign application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority sheet attached hereto

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code §119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

Application Number(s)	Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	<input type="checkbox"/> Additional provisional application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority sheet attached hereto.

Burden Hour Statement. This form is estimated to take .4 hours to complete. Time will vary depending upon the needs of the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you are required to complete this form should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, DC 20231. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington DC 20231

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DECLARATION**Page 2**

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code §120 of any United States application(s), or §365© of any PCT international application designating the United States of America, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT international application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code §112 I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations §1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

U.S. Parent Application Number	PCT Parent Number	Parent Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Parent Patent Number (if applicable)
	PCT/EP00/08773	09/08/2000	

Additional U.S. or PCT international application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority sheet attached hereto.

As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> List Attorney(s) and/or agent(s) name and registration number below:				

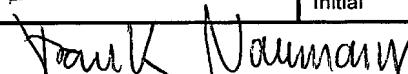
Name	Registration Number	Name	Registration Number
Glenn E. J. Murphy Stephen D. Harper Kimberly R. Hild Steven C. Bauman	33,539 33,243 39,224 33,832		

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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Name of Sole or First Inventor:		<input type="checkbox"/> A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor						
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Inventor's Signature					Date	05.04.02		
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Post Office Address		Urdenbacher Allee 57						
Post Office Address								
City	40593 Duesseldorf	State		Zip		Country	Germany	Applicant Authority
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional inventors are being named on supplemental sheet(s) attached hereto								

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DECLARATION					ADDITIONAL INVENTOR(S) Supplemental Sheet					
Name of Additional Joint Inventor, if any:					<input type="checkbox"/> A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor					
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Inventor's Signature	<u>Bernd Meinigke</u>					Date	<u>12.04.02</u>			
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Name of Additional Joint Inventor, if any:	<input type="checkbox"/> A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor									
Given Name			Middle Initial		Family Name				Suffix e.g. Jr.	
Inventor's Signature						Date				
Residence: City			State		Country				Citizenship	
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City			State		Zip		Country			Applicant Authority
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